

S. J. McKee Archives



Crepeelee site 2003 - site records

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11715>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: sub sub sub series
Series Number: 1.2.1.3
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2003
Material Details: Site records have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

The Crepeelee site was excavated in 2003 as Crepeelee 3. Standard archaeological methods were used to excavate the units. Site records of excavation units XU 110 – 113 are in separate pdf files.

Scope and Content:

Site records of excavation units may include: level summaries, floor plans, feature sheets, wall profiles, unit summaries and any other additional information relating to the unit.

Name Access: Crepeelee site 2003 - site records
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Crepeelee site DiMe-29
Crepeelee site 2003



Crepeelee site 2005 - summary information

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11749>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: sub sub sub series
Series Number: 1.2.3.1
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2005
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History /

Biographical:

In 2005 the Brandon University Field School was held at both the Crepeele and Graham sites in the Crepeele locale. Denise Ens instructed the school and James Graham was teaching assistant.

Nine units were excavated (XU10-16 & 20, 21). Units 20 & 21 were referred to as Meadow in the notes but are considered part of the larger site based on recoveries

Faunal (animal bone), lithics, fire cracked rock, diagnostic lithics and ceramics were recovered from the site.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Crepeele site 2005 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele site DiMe-29
Crepeele site 2005

Documents

ABC 31.1.1 Crepeele Locals
1.2.3 Crepeele Site DiMe 29
1.2.3.1 Crepeele 2005
1.2.3.1 Summary Information


In 2005 the Brandon University Field School was held at both the Crepeele and Graham sites in the Crepeele locale.
At the Crepeele site nine units were excavated. Denise Ens instructed the school and James Graham was teaching assistant.


XU 10 - 16 and XU 20 & 21 (Meadow).

Excavation Unit	Coordinates	Excavator
XU 10	517625N	Landy Allen
XU 11	517625N	Landy Allen
XU 12	517625N	Denise Ens
XU 13	517625N	Denise Ens
XU 14	517625N	Denise Ens
XU 15	517625N	Denise Ens
XU 16	517625N	Denise Ens
XU 20	642381W	James McKeown, Michael Thompson, & Landy Allen
XU 21	642381W	James McKeown, Michael Thompson, & Landy Allen

XU 20 & 21 was referred to as Meadow in the notes but is considered part of the larger site based on recoveries.

1.2.3.1_C05_summary.pdf

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Crepeele site 2007 - summary information

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11813>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.2.4.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2007

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History /

Biographical:

In 2007 the Brandon University Field School was held at both the Crepeele site in the Crepeele locale. Denise Ens instructed the school with Jessica McKenzie and Kate Decter as teaching assistants.

Seventeen units were excavated (XU3 - 46). Faunal (animal bone), lithics, fire cracked rock, diagnostic lithics and ceramics were recovered from the site.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Crepeele site 2007 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology
 Crepeele locale
 Crepeele site DiMe-29
 Crepeele site 2007

Documents

ABC 34.1.1 Crepeele Locale
 1.2.4 Crepeele Site DiMe 29
 1.2.4.1 Summary Information

Brandon University Archaeology Field School: Denise Ens Instructor, Kate Decter & Jessica McKenzie Assistants

Seventeen units were excavated.

Excavation Unit	Cartographer Co-ordinates	Excavator
XU 03	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 04	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 05	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 06	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 07	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 08	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 09	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 10	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 11	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 12	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 13	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 14	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 15	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 16	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 17	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 18	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 19	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 20	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 21	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 22	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 23	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 24	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 25	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 26	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 27	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 28	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 29	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 30	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 31	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 32	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 33	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 34	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 35	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 36	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 37	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 38	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 39	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 40	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 41	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 42	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 43	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 44	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 45	525045710	Denise Ens
XU 46	525045710	Denise Ens

1.2.4.1_C07_summary.pdf

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Crepeele site 2004 - summary information

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11726>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.2.2.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2004

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History /

Biographical:

The Crepeele site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey and excavated in 2003. Further units 1 to 8 were excavated in 2004. Funding was through the SCAPE project, directed by Dr. Bev Nicholson. The site was excavated by Crew Chief Tomasin Playford and crew.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Crepeele site 2004 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology
 Crepeele locale
 Crepeele site DiMe-29
 Crepeele site 2004

Documents

ARCH 1.1 Crepeele Locale
 1.2 Crepeele Site DiMe-29
 1.2.2 Crepeele 2004
 1.2.2.1 Summary Information

Crew Chief Tomasin Playford with Crew of Andrea Richards, Sarah Graham, Sherrice Kufner, Eric Crow

Excavation Unit	Coordinates	Excavator
XU 1	4550N 315W	Andrea Richards
XU 2	4550N 315W	Sarah Graham
XU 3	4550N 315W	Tomasin Playford
XU 4	4550N 315W	Sherrice Kufner
XU 5	4550N 315W	Andrea Richards
XU 6	4550N 315W	Eric Crow
XU 7	4550N 315W	Tomasin Playford
XU 8	4550N 315W	Sherrice Kufner
XU 9	4700N 315W	Tomasin Playford
XU 10	4700N 315W	Sherrice Kufner

After excavation the units found 11 items identified separately from the Crepeele site and were returned to Graham the 10/04/04. Documents relating to XU 1 and XU 2 are in archive 1.1.1 (10/04/04).

1.2.2.1_C04_Summary.pdf

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Crepeele site 2003 - summary information

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11965>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.2.1.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History /

Biographical:

The Crepeele site was identified from the results of the Casselman survey. The site is located within the Crepeele locale approximately 400 meters to the west of the Sarah site. The units were excavated by Crew Chief James Graham and the crew from the survey.

The Crepeele site was excavated in 2003 as Crepeele 3 with the units numbered as units 10, 11, 12 & 13. These numbers have been changed on the catalogue to XU 110 – 113, due to duplication in 2005. Corresponding documents have been changed but there may be some reference to the initial numbers in the field journals.

The artifacts recovered from these four excavations are faunal (animal bone), mainly bison, lithic materials (stone tools and flakes) and some ceramic (pottery). The artifact catalogue has over 600 records.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access: Crepeele site 2003 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology

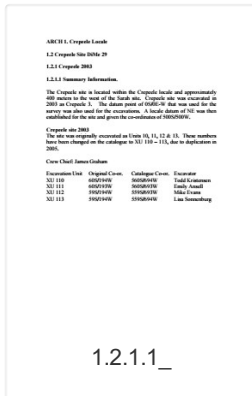
Crepeele locale

Crepeele site DiMe-29

Crepeele site 2003

Crepeele site 2003 - summary information

Documents



C03_summary.pdf

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Graham site 2008

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11957>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 1.4.4
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2008
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History /

Biographical:

In 2008 Brandon University Archaeology returned to the Crepeele locale to conduct further testing at the Graham and Crepeele sites. Four units (XU 47-49 & 53) were excavated at Graham 2008 in order to collect samples and add further data to previous excavations. The usual excavation methodology was employed.

The small crew was directed by Bev Nicholson with Crew of Bill Foy, Andrew Lints & Kim Harrison

Recoveries included faunal (mostly bison), lithics and ceramics.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access: Graham site 2008
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Graham site DiMe-30
Graham site 2008

Graham site 2008 - summary information

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11951>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds



Description Level: sub sub sub series
 Series Number: 1.4.4.1
 Accession Number: 1-2010
 GMD: multiple media
 Date Range: 2008
 Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History /

Biographical:

In 2008 Brandon University Archaeology returned to the Crepeele locale to conduct further testing at the Graham and Crepeele sites. Four units (XU 47-49 & 53) were excavated at Graham 2008 in order to collect samples and add further data to previous excavations. The usual excavation methology was employed.

The small crew was directed by Bev Nicholson with Crew of Bill Foy, Andrew Lints & Kim Harrison

Recoveries included faunal (mostly bison), lithics and ceramics.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methology, number and co-ordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position.

Name Access: Graham site 2008 - summary information

Subject Access: Archaeology
 Crepeele locale
 Graham site DiMe-30
 Graham site 2008

Documents

1.4.4.1_Crepeele Locale
 1.4 Graham Site 2008_08
 1.4.4 Graham 2008
 1.4.4.1 Summary Information

Director: Bev Nicholson with Crew of Bill Foy, Andrew Lints & Kim Harrison

Excavation Unit	Gridsquare Coordinates	Excavator
XU 47	4720N49W	Bill Foy
XU 48	4720N49W	Andrew Lints & Bev Nicholson
XU 49	4720N49W	Bev Nicholson & Bill Foy
XU 53	4802N49W	Bill Foy

Four units were excavated at Graham 2008 in order to collect samples and add further data to previous excavations. The usual excavation methology was employed.

1.4.4.1_Graham08_Summary.pdf

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Graham site 2004 - field journals

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11890>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: sub sub sub series
Series Number: 1.4.1.2
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2004
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

Graham units 9 and 14 were excavated with the Crepeelee site in 2004 and were reassigned to the Graham site DiMe-30 keeping the same unit numbers.

Field journals from 2004 contain notes concerning the Graham, Sarah and Atkinson sites. The relevant page numbers are noted.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access: Graham site 2004 - field journals
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Graham site DiMe-30
Graham site 2004



Graham site 2005 - field journals

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11906>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: sub sub sub series
Series Number: 1.4.2.2
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2005
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

The Graham site is located south of the Crepeelee site. Due to the close proximity the Graham and Crepeelee sites have both been the site of the Brandon University Archaeological Field School.

In 2005 both sites were excavated as part of the Field School experience instructed by Denise Ens with teaching assistant James Graham. Six units (XU 1-6) were excavated at the Graham site.

Field journals from 2005 contain notes concerning the Graham and Crepeelee sites.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access: Graham site 2005 - field journals
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Graham site DiMe-30
Graham site 2005



Graham site 2006 - field journals

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11924>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: sub sub sub series
Series Number: 1.4.3.2
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2006
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

In 2006 a small Brandon University Archaeology Field School was conducted at the Graham site. Four excavations (XU 7, 8 15 & 16) were completed with Denise Ens Instructor and Jessica MacKenzie Teaching Assistant.

Field journals from 2006 contain notes concerning the Graham and Crepeele sites.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access: Graham site 2006 - field journals
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Graham site DiMe-30
Graham site 2006



Sarah site 2003 - field journals

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11831>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: sub sub sub series

Series Number: 1.3.1.2

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003

Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

The Sarah site was chosen for excavation based on the results of the Casselman survey. The survey recovered significant amounts of faunal remains, some ceramics and lithics from the test pits. Excavations took place in 2003 at Crepeepe West (Units 1-5) and Crepeepe East (Units 6-9). The site was subsequently renamed the Sarah site DiMe-28.

Field journals from 2003 contain notes concerning the Casselman survey, Crepeepe and Sarah site.

Scope and Content:

Record of daily observations at the site including: excavation methods, items recovered, features, local environment and weather.

Name Access: Sarah 2003 - field journals

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeepe locale
Sarah site DiMe-28
Sarah 2003 - field journals



Crepeepe locale Radiocarbon Report I

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11968>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub sub series

Series Number: 1.5.1

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2008

Physical Description: 3 pages

Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by IsoTrace Laboratory for Crepeele site 2005 XU 8.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated.

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeele locale.

Radiocarbon dating

The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to be unreliable.

Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

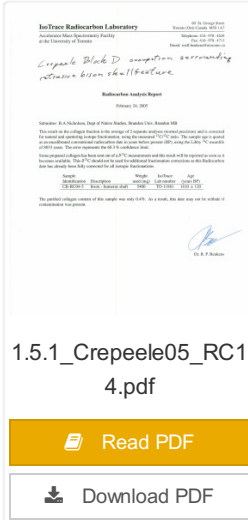
Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeele, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report I

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



1.5.1_Crepeele05_RC14.pdf

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Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11969>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 1.5.2
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2003-2008
Physical Description: 8 pages
Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by Beta Analytic Inc. for Crepeele site XU 48 and Graham site XU 54.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated.

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeele locale.

Radiocarbon dating

The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to be unreliable.

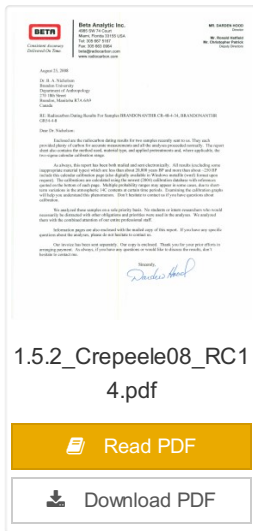
Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeele, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report II
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



1.5.2_Crepeele08_RC1
4.pdf

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Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report III

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11970>

- Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
- Description Level: Sub sub series
- Series Number: 1.5.3
- Accession Number: 1-2010
- GMD: multiple media
- Date Range: 2003-2008
- Physical Description: 9 pages
- Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by Beta Analytic Inc. for Crepeele site XUs 8, 30, 50.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated.

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeele locale.

Radiocarbon dating

The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to be unreliable.

Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeele, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report III

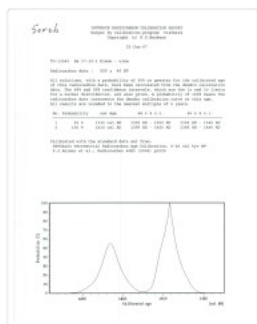
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents

1.5.3_Crepeele08_RC1
4.pdf

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Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Report IV

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11971>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
 Description Level: Sub sub series
 Series Number: 1.5.4
 Accession Number: 1-2010
 GMD: multiple media
 Date Range: 2003-2008
 Physical Description: 2 pages
 Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by IsoTrace Analytic Laboratory for Sarah site XU17.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeelee locale. The Crepeelee, Graham and Sarah sites were excavated with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeelee locale.

Radiocarbon dating

The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to be unreliable.

Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeelee, Sarah and Graham sites.


Name Access: Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Report IV
 Subject Access: Archaeology
 Crepeelee locale
 Crepeelee locale Radiocarbon Dates


Documents

Sarah UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INTERNATIONAL
SERIALS ACQUISITION PROGRAM - LIBRARY
SERIALS ACQUISITION PROGRAM - LIBRARY
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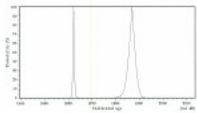
1.5.4_Sarah07_RC14.p
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Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11972>

- Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
- Description Level: Sub sub series
- Series Number: 1.5.5
- Accession Number: 1-2010
- GMD: multiple media
- Date Range: 2003-2008
- Physical Description: 2 pages
- Material Details: Radiocarbon date reports have been scanned in multi-page PDF files.

History /

Biographical:

Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates. C14 report by IsoTrace Analytic Laboratory for Graham site XUs 5 and 8.

From 2003 to 2008 field work took place at the Crepeele locale. The Crepeele, Graham and Sarah sites were excavated with 75 - 1m x1m units excavated

To help establish the cultural sequence at the locale Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the three sites in the Crepeele locale.

Radiocarbon dating

The technique of radiocarbon dating was developed by Willard Libby and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in 1949.

Radiocarbon dating is used to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites. Organic matter has a radioactive form of carbon (C14) that begins to decay upon death. C14 decays at a steady, known rate of a half life of 5,730 years. The technique is useful for material up to 50,000 years. Fluctuations of C14 in the atmosphere can affect results so dates are calibrated against dendrochronology. Radiocarbon dates are calibrated to calendar years.

Dates are reported in radiocarbon years or Before Present. Before Present refers to dates before 1950. The introduction of massive amounts of C14, due to atomic bomb and surface testing of atomic weapons, has widely increased the standard deviation on all dates after A.D. 1700 causing these dates to be unreliable.

Accelerated mass spectrometry can more accurately measure C14 with smaller samples and can date materials to 80,000 years.

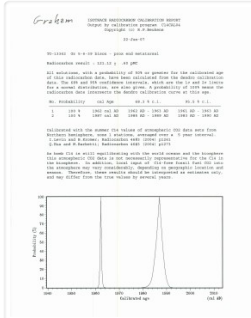
Scope and Content:

Sub sub series contains radiocarbon dates from: Crepeele, Sarah and Graham sites.

Name Access: Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Report V

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Crepeele locale Radiocarbon Dates

Documents



1.5.5_Graham07_RC14.pdf

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Sarah site DiMe-28

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11829>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 1.3

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2003-2004

History /

Biographical:

The Sarah site was chosen for excavation based on the results of the Casselman survey. The survey recovered significant amounts of faunal remains, some ceramics and lithics from the test pits. Excavations took place in 2003 at Crepeelee West (Units 1-5) and Crepeelee East (Units 6-9). The site was subsequently renamed the Sarah site DiMe-28. In 2004 another 9 units were excavated (Units 10-18).

Based on the recoveries it was determined that the Sarah site is a stratified site with woodland ceramics in the upper occupation and late woodland points in both of the upper occupations. These upper occupations produced abundant bison bone including foetal bone. The lower occupations produced less bone and no foetal bone, although absence of foetal bone in the lower occupations does not necessarily indicate a warm season occupation. This could be due to sample error or perthotaxic factors such as scavenging of the fragile bone by dogs or other carnivores.

The dates from the Sarah site include 550+/-40 B.P.; 1430+/-80 B.P.; 2810+/-80 B.P.; 3120+/-130 B.P. The lower occupations did not yield any diagnostic materials although debitage was abundant. These occupations were most productive at the edge of the large sand dune at the southern edge of the excavations. It is assumed that the major portion of these occupations have been overridden by the dune in the past 3000 years. Heavy earthmoving equipment would be required to remove this overburden which limits the possibility of future excavation.

Environment

The Sarah site is a large area located at the eastern end of the Crepeelee locale. Ground cover is a mosaic of aspen poplar groves and patches of mesic grass prairie. Excavation profiles indicate that this has been the situation since early precontact times, although as local climatic conditions change (primarily rainfall), the relative size of these areas and where they may have occurred also changed. The soil is aeolian sand sheet derived from delta outwash deposits along the western edge of glacial Lake Hind. The present topography is a variable dune landscape reworked by aeolian activity that creates a mosaic of microhabitats. These include forested patches in the lee of sand dunes with grassland on the southern and western exposures and small damp lowlands that support balsam poplar, willows, red osier dogwood, high-bush cranberry and water birch. There is no permanent water source in the area although a small seasonal stream meanders through a damp lowland to the east of the Sarah site.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Sarah 2003 and Sarah 2004,

Name Access: Sarah site DiMe-28

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeelee locale
Sarah site DiMe-28



Graham site DiMe-30

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11886>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 1.4

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2004-2008

History /

Biographical:

The Graham site is located adjacent to the Crepeele site towards the western end of the Crepeele locale. The Graham site was initially designated as a separate site early in the testing of the Crepeele locale due to what appeared to be a distinction between Early and Late Woodland ceramics. Subsequent testing has shown that this distinction was premature and that the cultural mosaic represented in the western section of the Crepeele locale may not readily separate in this manner. However, due to the records management that was already in place, the original separate designations have been retained.

Environment

Ground cover is a mosaic of aspen poplar groves and patches of mesic grass prairie. Excavation profiles indicate that this has been the situation since early precontact times, although as local climatic conditions change (primarily rainfall), the relative size of these areas and where they may have occurred also changed. The soil is aeolian sand sheet derived from delta outwash deposits along the western edge of glacial Lake Hind. The present topography is a variable dune landscape reworked by aeolian activity that creates a mosaic of microhabitats. These include forested patches in the lee of sand dunes grassland on the southern and western exposures and small damp lowlands that support balsam poplar, willows, red osier dogwood, high-bush cranberry and water birch. There is no permanent water source in the area although a small seasonal stream meanders through a damp lowland along the eastern margin of the Crepeele locale.

Excavations at the Graham site took place from 2004 to 2008. Analyses of the recoveries shows that, with two exceptions, all of the occupations that have been tested produced bison foetal bone. The presence of foetal bison is a strong indicator of wintering occupations...The absence of foetal in some area does not necessarily indicate warm season occupations since these excavation series are small and the absence could be due to sample error or perthotoxic factors, such as scavenging of the fragile bone by dogs or other carnivores.

From this evidence the Graham site has been interpreted as being primarily a wintering area. This is consistent with the lack of surface water (snow would serve as a substitute in winter) and the abundance of wood for fuel – a critical requirement for winter occupation. Cultural occupations date from Mortlach circa 250 B.P to woodland circa 580 B.P.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series has been divided into sub sub series including: Graham 2004, Graham 2005, Graham 2006 and Graham 2008

Name Access: Graham site DiMe-30

Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Graham site DiMe-30



Sarah site 2003

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11830>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 1.3.1
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2003
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History /

Biographical:

The Sarah site was chosen for excavation based on the results of the Casselman survey. The survey recovered significant amounts of faunal remains, some ceramics and lithics from the test pits. Excavations took place in 2003 at Crepeele West (Units 1-5) and Crepeele East (Units 6-9). The site was subsequently renamed the Sarah site DiMe-28.

Units 1 to 9 were excavated by supervisor James Graham and crew of Sarah Graham, Mike Evans, Todd Kristensen, Shayne Kolesar, Lisa Sonnenburg and Emily Ansell.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access: Sarah site 2003
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Sarah site DiMe-28
Sarah site 2003



Sarah site 2004

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11855>

Part Of: RG 7 Beverley Nicholson fonds
Description Level: Sub sub series
Series Number: 1.3.2
Accession Number: 1-2010
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 2004
Material Details: Field journals have been scanned in multi-page PDF files. Artifact catalogues are PDF files in spreadsheet format. Photographs are in jpeg format.

History /

Biographical:

The Sarah site was initially chosen for excavation based on the results of the Casselman survey. The survey recovered significant amounts of faunal remains, some ceramics and lithics from the test pits. Excavations took place in 2003 at the Sarah site DiMe-28.

In 2004 further excavation took place as part of a Brandon University Archaeology Field School. Units 10 to 18 were excavated with Denise Ens as the instructor and James Graham teaching assistant.

Scope and Content:

Sub-sub-sub series contains: Summary information of field methodology, number and coordinates of excavations, personnel and their staff position; Field journals are daily records of recoveries, features and activities at the site; Site records include excavation level and unit summaries, feature sheets, profiles; sample records and maps; Artifact catalogues are lists and identifications of all artifacts recovered; Photographs are of excavation units, features, the landscape and personnel.

Name Access: Sarah site 2004
Subject Access: Archaeology
Crepeele locale
Sarah site DiMe-28
Sarah site 2004